



SDI Review Form 1.6

Journal Name:	Journal of Agriculture and Ecology Research International
Manuscript Number:	2015_JAERI_16715
Title of the Manuscript:	CARBENDAZIM TOXICITY AND AMELIORATIVE EFFECT OF VITAMIN E IN AFRICAN GIANT RATS
Type of the Article	Original Research Article

General guideline for Peer Review process:

This journal's peer review policy states that **NO** manuscript should be rejected only on the basis of '**lack of Novelty**', provided the manuscript is scientifically robust and technically sound.

To know the complete guideline for Peer Review process, reviewers are requested to visit this link:

(<http://www.sciencedomain.org/page.php?id=sdi-general-editorial-policy#Peer-Review-Guideline>)



SDI Review Form 1.6

PART 1: Review Comments

	Reviewer's comment	Author's comment (if agreed with reviewer, correct the manuscript and highlight that part in the manuscript. It is mandatory that authors should write his/her feedback here)
Compulsory REVISION comments	Line 21- It is malondialdehyde and not as mentioned. Line 58-59: They readily penetrate plants through the roots and leaves and can directly enter natural water by drainage. Line 62: Studies have shown that high doses of carbendazim cause infertility and destroy the Line 67: Anti-oxidants inhibits the Line 82: The African giant rats (<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>) Line 88: and clean water (20cl) – unit to be corrected. Line 94: Vitamin E of the brand name Eviol, Line 118: Wavelength was set at 405nm, 37°C Line 122: Malondialdehyde (MDA) was carried out using the thiobarbituric acid (TBA) test as Line 127: brief, 1ml of serum was diluted in 9ml of distilled water. Line 162: Malondialdehyde (MDA)	The authors agree to the reviewer's comments and have corrected with highlights in the manuscript.



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	Line 165: Vitamin E supplementation normalized the AchE levels comparable to that in control (table 2). Line 191: parameters of African giant rat. Line 192: range of effect on variety of species ranging from invertebrates like annelids, mollusks, crustaceans, Line 193: nematodes and vertebrates. Changes in the body weight agrees with the observation (14, 25) that Line 194: exposure of carbendazim to Wister rat for 30 days Line 196-197: carbendazim can cause a lot of reproductive disorder in adult male, female and the foetus, his result showed that the foetus from pregnant rat exposed to carbendazim showed a lot of abnormalities from Line 206: ability of the affected animal has been confirmed by this work as was observed in the aborted foetus in Line 207: the effect of carbendazim References need to be formatted as per the guidelines of the Journal.	References have been formatted accordingly.
<u>Minor</u> REVISION comments	Line 26. Vitamin E “supplementation” – word to be added.	Supplementation was added.
<u>Optional/General</u> comments		